

he was free to answer the call, or not.—Great confidence was expressed as to his judgment, but it was deemed proper that the Senate should be as well informed as he was, upon the question. If it should be found that all efforts for the renewal of negotiation had failed it would present a new case. But no diplomatic etiquette should prevent a renewal of negotiation. The conversation was interrupted by a call for the special order, and Mr. Miller of New Jersey, made a very good speech, in favor of conciliation. No one took the floor, and the Senate went into Executive Session.

Correspondence of the Charleston News

March 26.
I learn that the number of volunteers recommended by the President to be raised in case of difficulty in our foreign relations is 50,000, and that the annual expenditures will be thereby increased by 12 millions of dollars.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier

MARCH 27.
In the House, to day, reports from Committees were received.

The Committee on public lands, reported a Bill to grant eighty acres of public land to every head of a family in the U. States.

A Bill was reported to amend the Act for the protection of the lives of passengers in vessels, propelled in whole, or in part, by steam.

The Committee on the Post Office, &c., made a report upon the subject of the communication of the Post Master General, of the 9th inst., relative to the mode in which he had executed the law of March 3d, 1845, for making contracts for steam ships to carry the U. States Mail between ports of the U. States and foreign countries.

The Committee make a report only in part, and solely in relation to an Atlantic line of steam ships. They approve of the Post Master General's contract with Mr. Edward Mills, and recommend an appropriation to confirm and execute it.

Mr. Woodworth, of New York offered a resolution which was not received, providing that the rules be amended, so as to require, that upon every appropriation Bill, the question be separately taken upon each item of the Bill.

It appears that the Department recommended an addition of seventy five vessels to the Navy, including forty-three steam ships of war.

Mr. T. B. King was deputed by the Committee to draft Bill and Report accordingly, but he could not discharge the duty for the want of the necessary estimates.

He applied for them to the Secretary, and after some delay, obtained them.—Including the ten steamers separately recommended, the expense is estimated at thirty millions. Mr. T. B. King offered to make a verbal report, explanatory of this subject, but it was deemed out of order. It appears that neither Mr. Holmes nor his Committee have any desire to conceal any thing that has passed between them and the Executive Departments.—We shall hear more of this matter.

Correspondence of the Charleston News

March 28.
The Senate was not in session today.

From conversation with several members of that body, I think the final vote upon the Oregon notice resolution will be taken on next Tuesday week. I do not think the House resolutions will pass without amendment. If not, the subject will of course come up again in the House, where another interminable debate will be re-opened. It is the opinion of many, whose means of information are ample, that whenever Congress shall have passed the notice in any shape, the President will then consent to make another offer to the British Government of the 49th degree, with the free navigation of the Columbia for a certain term of years. It is now generally conceded that the despatches from Mr. McLane were of a very unfavorable character, and that unless our Government takes it upon itself to reopen the negotiations, our affairs are in a much more critical situation than they were two months ago. Voluminous despatches have been preparing during the past week to send out by the next packet to Mr. McLane.

The celebrated Robert Dale Owen is going out in the packet. He says he shall make it his business to endeavor to prove to the British Government that an offer upon the 49th basis would be gladly accepted. He has high notions of his influence, but it is to be hoped he will succeed in what he has undertaken.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier

March 29
The proceedings of the House yesterday, were uninteresting—relating entirely to private bills. The Senate was not in session.

There will be a report to-morrow, from the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House, upon the recommendations for war-like preparations, sent to that Committee from the Navy Department. It already appears, from Mr. Holmes' statement, and from the letter of the Secretary of the Navy, that the Secretary neither approved nor disapproved, endorsed nor disavowed these recommendations. We have it, however, from the statement of Mr. Fairfield, in reply to Mr. Webster's question, that he was verbally informed, that the recommendations and estimates were sanctioned by the President. As there is still much doubt as to the extent of the preparations to which the President gave his sanction, it is probable that the Senate will make another call upon him, for an explanation of the late message.

The tariff men will sustain the recommendations to any extent, but will not press the matter to war. There is every prospect that the appropriations by this Congress will be very large—far exceeding the public estimates. As to the confidential estimates they are large enough to create a very respectable public debt.

Mr. Barrow, is next to speak on the Oregon question, and he will be followed by many more. I see no prospect of any immediate close of the debate. The Senate are not yet sufficiently well advised of

the President's position and intentions, to take any decisive step.

We have a rumor that Mr. Sevier is to be appointed Minister to Russia.

March 31.
A grand national fair for the exhibition of American fabrics, is to be held here on the 20th May, for the purpose of enlightening members of Congress on the subject of quality, and prices of domestic manufactures, in comparison with foreign articles of the same kind. The Tariff Bill will not come up till about that time.

I learn that Mr. McKay wishes to report, instead of Mr. Walker's Bill, a plan somewhat similar to that which he framed two years ago. The Southern free trade members will be less favorable to this project than to Mr. Walker's, though they do not entirely approve of the latter.

Mr. Walker's project will, it is estimated, yield twenty four millions; which will not be enough for the current expenditures, at the rate Congress is going on. Direct taxes, if the warlike preparations now recommended, shall go on.

There now appears to be a general impression that negotiations are about to be renewed with England on the Oregon question. It is apprehended by the ultra Oregon party, that the question will soon be settled by compromise. Still there are some doubts about it, which would be solved by another call upon the President, as proposed by Mr. J. M. Clayton.

Mr. Clayton's resolution was taken up yesterday, and afforded an opportunity for a very precise statement by Mr. Webster of his views of the state of the Oregon question. Mr. Webster's object, it is said, was to put forth the views of his side of the chamber, that they might go out to England by the packet of the first.

Mr. Webster, as you will see, is of the opinion that the public mind in both countries is settling down upon 49th parallel, as the line of demarcation between the British and American possessions on the North West Coast; and he warns Great Britain that she must not expect to obtain any territory south of 49. As to harbors, and the temporary or permanent navigation of the Columbia, he supposes that they might be made the subject of an amicable arrangement.

Mr. Clayton's resolution was postponed for the present.

Gen. Houston took his seat as Senator from Texas. Upon drawing ballots, as usual, he fell into the class of Senators whose term expires on the 3d March, 1847. Gen. Buss fell into the class whose term expires March 3d, 1851.

Mr. Barrow spoke on the Oregon question.

The Bill supplying deficiencies in former appropriations, was passed in the House. The Sub-Treasury Bill was next taken up in Committee, and will be forced through at once, without discussion.

April 1.
The Unicorn having been out twelve days may soon be expected to arrive, and her intelligence may have an effect upon the deliberations of the Senate.

Mr. Webster, it is believed, has been in communication with Mr. McLane, and that he is advised of the disposition of the British Government to make an overture, such as he alludes to in his speech.

It is evident that the Senate will not be hurried to take the question.

Mr. Cass made his speech, and a very able one, on the Oregon question. He replied particularly to Mr. Haywood and Mr. Calhoun, the latter of whom he complimented very highly and eloquently on his course in the war of 1812.

He went into a forcible argument to show that 49 was not the limit of our claim, also to show that the President was not bound to accept that offer if England should make it.

He did not believe, however, that England would even offer 49. He said he was determined, for one to march up to 54 deg. 40 min.

He said that if there was another reason against arbitration it would be a sufficient one that so many of our statesmen were of the opinion that our claim was limited to 49. The arbitrators would not look at the title; they would take a pair of dividers and split the difference between that line and the British proposals.

If we were determined to settle the question, no matter how, we might resort to arbitration. We knew, beforehand, what the decision would be. I might heal our wounded honor, but would leave an unseemly scar.

Mr. Ashley has the floor for to-morrow. In the House it was ordered that the Sub-Treasury Bill be taken out of Committee, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday, 2d inst.

Mr. Chipman spoke in favor of the Bill.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll vindicated the banking system, and especially the United States Bank, from some animadversions from Mr. Dromgoole.

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, replied as to the operations of the United States Bank, and traced the causes of its downfall, and of the general conviction that followed it.

U. States Army.—Enlistment.—Orders have been received at the different recruiting stations at the South, to push forward the enlistment of men for the ranks of the army with all vigor, and to obtain as many soldiers as possible by the first of April. At that time returns are to be made to the War Department at Washington. This may have some reference to our affairs with Mexico.

The Vexed Question.—We have seen a letter of a recent date from a distinguished citizen in Washington, who has access to the best sources of information, stating, as his opinion, that a treaty on the Oregon controversy can be made on the basis of the 49th parallel whenever the administration so chooses, and the writer further expresses the opinion that he does not know why such an arrangement is not made, unless it be that previous commitments and the fear of offending the 34 40 men prevent it.—Charleston News.

The Rev. Julius J. Fleming, A. M. a native of this city, has been unanimously elected President of Greenville College, Tennessee, by the Board of Trustees of that institution.—Char. Cour.



The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1846

INCLEMENT WEATHER.—On Tuesday last, there was a fall of rain which did not cease till Friday morning. The roads are consequently in a wretched condition. The weather continued cold and uncomfortable for some days afterwards.

COURT OF APPEALS.—The Court of Appeals will sit on the first Monday in May next, at Columbia.

Joseph Abney, Esq., has been appointed by his Excellency Governor Aiken, a Magistrate for Edgefield District.

In looking over the address of Mr. Abney in our last, we observed a few typographical errors that escaped our notice at the time of its publication.

In the third line, read greater, for any—in the 57th, dissemination, for dispensation—in the 63d, led, for held—in the 71st, papers, for paper, and in the 102 line, read of for to.

We had no opportunity of noticing the communication of "Equal Rights" in our last and from a press of business, we shall also have to pass it by for this paper, but we will not forget it in our next. It would gratify us to hear from the gentleman again.

We had the pleasure last night, of attending a most brilliant meeting of the Temperance Society of this place. The Court House was literally crowded with men and women; and we venture the assertion, that there was not one present who was not delighted during the whole evening.

The President, Mr. Edmund Penn, a gentleman as well qualified, in head and heart, for the discharge of his duty, as any man we have ever seen fill the place, had procured the assistance of the Temperance Band—some amateurs, gentlemen of education and refinement who are residents of our own Village and District. And we must do them the justice to say, that their strains were sweet and ravishing, as well as most judicious and appropriate, and gratifying to every person who heard them.

The meeting was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Jackson; after which, the President read some temperance poetry, and made a few remarks, which were well timed and dignified, and appropriate. He said, that the Society at this place, and the friends of temperance in the vicinity, had been in a cold and lukewarm state long enough, and he wished to see them aroused from their lethargy, and their slumbers of security. He said he wished to see a temperance revival amongst his brethren—and in truth, he did see a revival amongst them. For he had scarcely taken his seat, when the band struck up a soul-stirring tune, and at its conclusion seven or eight gallant young gentlemen, amidst the most intense excitement, and the most rapturous applaudings of a thrilled and delighted audience, bravely marched up, and signed their names to the pledge, and enlisted for the war under the proud banner of the Washingtonians.

It was then announced, that Wm. Adams, Esq., would address the meeting. Mr. Adams rose, and delivered a sensible and manly speech on Temperance, describing it in all its beauty and loveliness, and warning his fellow-citizens, in the strongest and most forcible language, to avoid the fascinations of intemperance, as they would the snares of the great enemy of mankind.

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Adams, two more gentlemen, amid the cheering of the auditory went forward, and affixed their names to the pledge.

The Band then gave us "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle," after which, the meeting adjourned, with the most agreeable expressions playing on the countenance of every one.

GRANITEVILLE FACTORY.—We perceive from an article in the Hamburg Republican, that the Graniteville Manufacturing Company are "going ahead." They intend to have a factory established in about 12 months. They intend to manufacture prints, osenaburgs, and every variety of cotton yarns, also paper, &c. The number of operatives will be nearly 1,000.

RAIL ROAD ARRANGEMENT.—The Agent of transportation of the South Carolina Rail Road, gives the following notice of the arrival and departure of the regular mail passenger train. The cars leave Charleston daily at 11 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Aiken 30 min. past 4 P. M.; at Hamburg 30 min. past 5 P. M. Going downwards, the cars leave Hamburg at 6 o'clock, A. M.; leave Aiken at 20 min. past 7 A. M., and arrive at Charleston, at 30 min. past 1 P. M. Thus it will be seen, that travellers now depart from Hamburg or Aiken in the morning, and reach Charleston at dinner, performing the trip in 74 hours. Departing from Charleston, they perform the trip in 64 hours.

GEORGIA RAIL ROAD ARRANGEMENT.—The cars leave Augusta every evening at 8 o'clock.

Fire in Richmond.—A fire broke out in Richmond, Va., some few weeks ago, which destroyed a range of wooden buildings on Franklin street, between Fourteenth street and the First Presbyterian Church.

The Anderson Gazette of the 3rd inst. says: For several days past we have had an abundance of rain, although it has fallen slowly, we think it likely the water-courses will be

considerably upland from present appearances, planting operations will have to be suspended for several days. April, thus far has worn the appearance, more of winter than of spring. Is it going to "April-foc" us in earnest this time?

Extract of a letter, to the Editor, dated "HIGGINS' FERRY, S. C. April 6.

The last two months have been very wet with us, and the last week the worst of all; and I hear farmers talk about beinghipped. Heigho! it is very bad, but so the world wags. Wheat and oats, as far as I see, look very well. Yours, &c.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Our readers will remember that this bill which was brought forward principally for the benefit of the West, has passed the House of Representatives. It will yet be fully discussed in the Senate. Should it pass that body, we sincerely hope, that the President will veto it. The item of \$25,000 for the harbor of Charleston was struck out of the bill. This was done, as it is stated, because the S. Carolina deignation was opposed to the bill. This shows great inconsistency to say the least, on the part of those gentlemen who believe in the system of internal improvements by the General Government. If this bill should become a law it will be the precursor of others of a kindred nature, and we may then give up all hope of a permanent reduction of the Tariff.

We much regret that so many Democrats gave their sanction to this bill. In our opinion they have proven recalcitrant to their principles and their duty, and they deserve the rebuke of the American people. The subjoined remarks, which we have copied from the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, are forcible and very just. They show in a glaring light, the inconsistency and the faithfulness of men who profess the Democratic creed, but whose conduct has not been in accordance with it.

PROFESSION vs. PRACTICE.

We hold it to be as much our duty to expose the inconsistency of members of our own party, as if the sic were committed by our opponents. It is the worst sort of hypocrisy to profess adherence to certain political principles, and then set them aside whenever they come in conflict with some supposed local or personal interests.

It has been regarded as an axiomatic truth with all Democrats for half a century, that the General Government has not the constitutional power to construct works of internal improvement, unless they be of a strictly and clearly national character. It was upon this ground that Gen. Jackson vetoed his famous Maysville veto, and he was sustained in it by the whole Democratic party and an overwhelming majority of the American people. But what do we now see? The River and Harbor Bill, now before Congress, devotes some millions of dollars to clearing out rivers and creeks in the western and northwestern States. Are these national works? It cannot be so pretended; and yet we find Democratic members from those sections advocating the Bill with great zeal. And upon what ground? A member from Indiana admits that such appropriations are not warranted by the constitution; but if the Bill must pass, he offers an amendment to clear out a river in his District, and if that is accepted he will vote for the Bill. Another from Tennessee says—O yes, he is opposed to internal improvements by the General Government; but, then, he can't vote against this bill, because it contains an appropriation in which his constituents are interested. A member from Ohio approved Gen. Jackson's Maysville veto, and thought it the best act of his administration; but he intended to vote for this bill, because it was a western measure in which his constituents were deeply interested. Scarcely a Democrat from the west, who has spoken on the Bill, has opposed this abominable attempt to rob the general treasury for their own local benefit.

And this is the way the constitution is to be frittered away and violated by men calling themselves Democrats! If such is Democracy, we disown the monster;—and should the Bill pass into a law, we trust the President will give it a quietus, and show the country that he is determined and willing to practice the doctrines he professes to hold sacred. His signature to such a monstrous fraud upon the country would be the signal for a general disbanding of the Democratic party. There are men enough in the country to form a dominant party, who will adhere in practice to the great principles our party profess, and the people will search them out, and hurl from power those who scruple not to violate the constitution they have sworn to support, to gratify private interest.

We have been taught to regard the Democratic creed as no empty profession. It is based upon the everlasting principles of free government and equal rights to all, as circumscribed by the Constitution; and those who obtain power by professing it, and then disregard it in practice, whenever expediency prompts, should be kicked out of the ranks, and driven over to the Federalists, to whom of right they belong. Such men have ever been a curse to our party.

We understand (says the Richmond Compiler of the 23th ult.) that on Friday evening after those who came to Richmond by the afternoon train left Chesterfield Court House, the Grand Jury found true bills against T. Ritchie, Jr., as principal, and P. J. Archer, W. Greenhow, and W. Scott, as accessories in the murder of John H. Pleasants. W. Greenhow came by the cars from the north on Thursday, and surrendered himself yesterday, and was committed for trial, without asking to be bailed. P. J. Archer was arrested last week and was admitted to bail. The trial of T. Ritchie, Jr., will not come on before Monday or Tuesday.

New Line of Steamers.—We learn from a New York paper that it is in contemplation to establish a line of four steamers between New York and Liverpool, to be under the superintendence of Junius Smith, Esq., the gentleman who was the managing owner of the steamers British Queen and President.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The latest news of Mexico, it will have been seen, only strengthens what we lately said, that there is no credible evidence of any concurrence of leading Mexicans in the alleged plot to establish a monarchy in their country, and just as little that such a change could be effected without great violence. The rumored appeal of Santa Anna to several Courts of Europe in favor of such a revolution, was never credible and rests on no evidence; while on the contrary, the evidence that he is waiting events to take advantage of the first chance of regaining his former power, is increasing, and the probability of his succeeding, is quite strong. There is no symptom of voluntary relinquishment of power in the supposed self denying Paradero. He will stay where he is, as long as he can, and his successor will be the first chiefman who can drive him out.

That the leading powers of Europe desire and would encourage the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico, is very probable. That they would openly take the first step and attempt to effect the object against the wishes of the Mexican people—involving as such a course would, not only war in that country, but almost certainly a general rupture—is so improbable that it is absurd to suppose it. And if they could succeed, what sort of monarchy would it be? A house on a quicksand. It would not stand a year. The example of that little beggary farce of a government, the Kingdom of Greece, is enough to drown in ridicule all such enterprises for a century to come. The thing was easy of execution in that case, with a country small, hemmed in by monarchies, just redeemed from horrible tyranny by the very powers that proffered it a monarchy, and whose wishes were so warily seconded by the line of battle ships that darkened its shores,—and so Greece accepted a King with no other resistance than a very decided expression of contempt and disgust. But so little satisfaction have the allies had in their achievement, that it is affirmed England has lately been donating poor Ocho in a very offensive way, for the repayment of the money she spent in seating him on that uneasy pepper-box which they called a throne.

The experiment is not likely to be repeated, especially where the expense is certain to be much greater, the chance of repayment still less, and the hope of giving stability to the change least of all.

If the Mexicans desire a monarchy,—of which there is no proof,—certainly let them have it. Even in that case, it is not likely to last long, to have any great strength, or to oppose any check to the United States. It can only be respectable, by being an improvement on their present government, which we ought not to object to.—Charleston Mercury.

Later from Mexico.—The brig Oceana, Capt. Creighton, arrived here last evening, from Vera Cruz, when she left on the 15th, in company with the schr. Water Wren, also bound to this port.

By this arrival we have papers from the city of Mexico to the 10th inst., and from Vera Cruz to date of Oceana's sailing. It appears that on the 4th instant, the Mexican Minister, Senor Castillo Lanzas, received a note from Mr. Slidell, now at Jalapa, in which the latter requires peremptorily, a definite answer to his demand to be recognized as Minister Plenipotentiary, not only to arrange the question of Texas, but to settle every other matter in dispute between the two countries, such as payment of the instalments due on the debt, and a satisfactory remuneration for the losses sustained by our citizens, by the delay in those payments. The Supreme Government immediately convened the Council, and submitted Mr. Slidell's note for their opinion. They advised the Government not to receive Mr. Slidell, except as Envoy Extraordinary, to settle the difficulty about Texas, leaving all other affairs unattended to, until that shall have been adjusted.

It was not known whether the Government will conform to the wishes of the Council, but it is supposed it will, since the President and his Cabinet find in its favor, not only the recorded opinions of the preceding administration and the late Chambers, but the whole of the Mexican press.

On the other side, it is asserted in the Mexican prints Mr. Slidell will not abate one jot of his pretensions, and will quit the republic immediately after the receipt of Senor Lanzas' reply, if it be not perfectly satisfactory.

The correspondent of the Locomotor of the 11th inst., writing from the city of Mexico, states—"In this event, there is no doubt that the maritime forces of the Anglo Americans, situated in the Gulf, and in the Pacific, will attack our ports, and Gen. Taylor will commence operations on the Rio Bravo.

From the N. O. Delta of the 27th ult.

MANIFESTO OF GEN. SANTA ANNA

Translated from the Spanish paper La Patria of 26th
Expelled from my native country by an act of great injustice, I had come in the determination of leaving her territory never more to call forth public attention to any thing relative to my person, except it were to give a faithful account to posterity of my conduct in the various offices I have filled, and to vindicate myself from unworthy and unjust imputations which served at the time to please and amuse my enemies.

I had come to this conclusion in the supposition that my sentiments being well known to be eminently Mexican, no one would be found mean enough to do me the grave injury of procuring me the aid of foreign bayonets either to open to me again the gates of my country, and recover therein once more my true position, or to revenge myself by forcing my beloved country to accept a monarchy with a foreign Prince. But a victim always to calumny, such accusations have lately been preferred against me, and I consider it to be my duty to hasten to refute them, in order not to be exposed to the suspicion of disloyalty to the Republic. How, otherwise, could I remain silent, without, in the interim, giving some color of probability to the news published in Mexico by the public press that it was my purpose to invade its territory with troops of the Island of Cuba? Atrocious calumny!

with the well known view of rendering me odious in my own country.
Equally grave are the accusations made against me in a newspaper published in Cadiz, under the title of the "New Defender of the People," (El Nuevo Defensor del Pueblo,) and I must, therefore, hasten to refute them. False! eminently false! are the allegations contained in the articles published on the 17th and 24th of October last in said paper, relative to my person. I defy any one to whom I have insinuated the least thing imputed to me to present himself, in order to confront and confound me. The fact of presenting me as the promoter of the project published in said articles, and attributing the cause to a base revenge on my part, is to suppose me to be offended at the great bulk of my countrymen, and capable, on that ground, of the dire infamy of driving a dagger into the entrails of my mother country. Oh no! A thousand times, no!

Agrieved and calumniated by a few personal enemies of mine, whom I pardon and pity, I have no cause of complaint against the majority; but even if I had, my vengeance would be to form vows for their prosperity during my exile, and to sacrifice myself, in case of need, once more in defence of my beloved country.

While refuting calumny of my detractors, and dissipating the conjectures formed by those who know me not, I most solemnly protest that I will prefer to wander all my life time through foreign countries, and die far away from a well beloved country, rather than to seek to return to its bosom through the road of violence, approbium and infamy!

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

HAVANA, 8th February, 1846.

NEW YORK, March 26.

LIVERPOOL PACKET SHIP HENRY CLAY ASHORE—SIX LIVES LOST.

We feared, yesterday, from the state of the weather, that we should have to record farther disasters on our coast, and to-day our fears are painfully realized.

The packet ship Henry Clay, from Liverpool, under the command of that experienced commander Capt. Nye, formerly of the Independence, went ashore on Tuesday night at 12 o'clock, on Squam Beach, about one mile from the spot where the John Minton was lost.

The wind at the time was blowing a fearful gale, and when the ship struck the sea made a breach over her. Captain Nye ordered the masts cut away in order to ease her, and although she thumped heavily during the night, she remained perfectly tight until about day-light yesterday, when the keel broke off and she commenced making water.

Captain Nye now determined to send a line ashore, and to carry this into effect, Mr. Cooley, the second mate, volunteered his services, and with four of the crew succeeded in reaching the beach, where a large number of persons had already assembled, anxious to render every assistance in their power.

Having established a communication between the shore and the ship, a large flawer was sent off from the latter and made fast to the shore.

Mr. Cooley would have reached the ship again in safety had it not been for the floating timbers. Finding it impracticable to get on board, he held fast to the flawer, while six others braved themselves down until they reached the boat. Having now eleven persons in the boat he again put off for the shore, but unfortunately the waves were so high, that they overtopped her, and stove in her side; six of those in the boat, four of whom were second class passengers, were drowned. Mr. Cooley and five others clung to the wreck of the boat, and were drawn up shore.

Mr. Cooley had a very narrow escape from death, having been drawn under water by one of the poor fellows while in the agonies of death. He finally succeeded in freeing himself from the death grasp, but was senseless when he was drawn up to the beach.

Mr. Cooley, as soon as he revived, was for making another attempt to reach the ship, but was advised against it by those who were on shore. Having understood Captain Nye that he wished him to communicate with New York, he immediately set off and reached New Brunswick in time to take the mail line which arrived late last night.

When he left the beach some eighty persons had collected, and manifested a serious desire to afford him the aid in their power to save those who were on board, there being upward of three hundred souls, of whom four were cabin passengers, two gentlemen and two ladies. This was at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning and the ship was then about five lengths from low water mark. The wind had got around to the Southwest and the surf was subsiding; and the opinion of those on the shore was that all on board would be saved.

The Henry Clay had no pilot on board, nor had Captain Nye been able to take an observation for two days. He had not seen the land.

The Henry Clay belonged to Grinnell, Minton & Co's. line of Liverpool packets. She was almost a new ship, and one of the largest class of packets. She was only one year old, fourteen hundred tons burthen, and was valued at \$90,000. Her freight list is unusually small for this season, and the goods were of a light nature. She was a very strong vessel, and it is the general belief that notwithstanding the severity of the blow yesterday morning, the ship would not break up, and that we shall not be called to record any farther loss of life.

An agent has been sent over land by the owners, to look after the passengers, and whatever else may be landed on the beach from the ship. Lighters, with cables, anchors, &c., and a gang of men, were despatched this morning. A steamboat, with steam pump, &c. is also to proceed immediately. Owing to the dense fog which prevailed all the morning and last evening, it will be impossible to receive any news from the ship by sea to-day.

The owners confidently expect from the position and the well known qualities of the Henry Clay that she will be got off, and the best portion of the cargo saved. We may get some farther intelligence